

# BISHOP HAMILTON SAYS HONOLULU IS AT CROSSROADS

Honolulu is at the crossroads of all the world's great highways. These Bishop John W. Hamilton, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in Hawaii for the purpose of raising Hawaii out of the territory class in his church polity, creating a missionary conference and finally raising it to an annual conference and so to the dignity of what, by analogy, is statehood in the organization. Bishop Hamilton had been asked to give his impression of the islands and their people, corrected by a stay of some weeks, and spoke very thoughtfully in the larger view.

"I am a great believer," he continued, "in the doctrine that the most majestic drama in the world's history is to be played out on the Pacific ocean. We have been a wandering people, since Cain went out into the land of Nod, and the movement has always been westward. All eastward movements of people, indeed, have come at last to stagnation and retrogression. That is to be seen in China and Korea. The civilizing movement, and the movement of Christianity and progress has been westward."

"This movement began long before the dawn of history. The race came, from wherever it originated, into Babylon and Nineveh, and presently there was a westward movement, and those two cities were swallowed up by the sands of the desert and oblivion covered them. Then, Jerusalem and Alexandria and Greece became the centers of the next civilization, only in time to decay, and Rome came up as the mistress of the world."

"The westward movement of the race continued, and the Goths and Vandals swept down upon Rome and its civilization was overwhelmed. Then, and now for centuries, London has been the mistress of the world."

"But, already, we see that the balance of financial supremacy and so the real rule has shifted to this side, and New York holds supremacy. And even as it has reached its highest point there begins a measure of decadence, and the van of progress reaches Chicago. Where are the Dutchmen who settled New York, and the Puritans who made Boston? They are in the west, and the cities of the Atlantic seaboard are filling up with the scum of Europe. We do not draw to our shores what is best among the people of the old world. The best people prefer to stay there, in their castles and in their settled abodes, enjoying their wealth and leisure. We get the scum, and two-thirds of the population of New York and of Boston is foreign. Nay, this tide of the raffia has reached even to Chicago, and we see new centers springing up in Los Angeles and in San Francisco."

CITY OF THE FUTURE.  
"I believe, as the boys say, that at the present moment Los Angeles has the pull over San Francisco—and yet, eventually, San Francisco is to be the great city of the Pacific Coast. The advantage of Los Angeles lies in the fact that the mixed population of San Francisco has made it an immoral city. The tide of progress is the tide of Christianity, and in this progress San Francisco has been slower because of the mixed population and the larger size of the place. But its redemption will come."

"True progress has always been marked by the swelling of the tide of true Christianity. Rome, today, is retrograding, and the communists to her are decreasing in every country in the old world and on every continent but ours. Even in America, the public schools and the newspapers and other influences have led to a greater falling away from Rome than her natural increase gains for her. I do not say that this is a good thing. The first generation of apostates affiliate with no church, and float about as derelicts until they are picked up by some other denomination eventually. But these are the facts."

"Well, then, that brings me back to the first proposition, that with this westward trend of civilization and progress, Honolulu is at the crossroads of all the great highways of the world. The tide of progress must wash at your gates as it goes by. The western pushing outward of the Christian tides looks to the east past Honolulu, and the eastern people look to the westward. In either outlook, stand these islands. The shortest way from the rim of a circle across it is through the center—and you are at the center."

"It has been estimated that the counties that border upon the Pacific contain about three-fourths of the total population of the whole world. Already you have steamship lines reaching to San Francisco and to China and Japan and Australia, and the Southern Islands. It has been said in the newspapers within the past few days that the steamship lines from Seattle, operating the largest vessels on the Pacific, will find themselves compelled by the position of these islands to send their boats down this way. They cannot overlook you."

LOS ANGELES A WINNER.  
"The newspapers have likewise spoken of a steamship line to be operated between Honolulu and San Pedro. San Pedro means Los Angeles, and that line will strike the trade of San Francisco at a vulnerable spot, because those steamers will give a shorter line between the Orient and Chicago than the lines via San Francisco, over the Salt Lake railway. This will open a new line of travel, nevertheless, I believe that San Francisco will hold its supremacy and that the tremendous race movement to the westward will come through that part, which is to be the world's next great city. Los Angeles will excel Seattle, however. It has already gone ahead of it, as the clearing house returns for the past year will show. This is the test

and Los Angeles exceeded Seattle by over one hundred millions of dollars.

"With these lines of travel centering here and bound to enter here, with the line that will grow from the trade necessities, the lumber trade between Alaska and the Australian colonies, from Valdez or Seward, straight away to the southward, with one line that I predict will run from Vladivostok across the Pacific via Honolulu, and lastly when the Panama Canal opens entirely new maps of travel with Honolulu in the direct line of the ships, you can see that if you had not a resource of your own here, but only depended upon the trade of the ships, the supplies and that, this would inevitably become a great center of trade and commerce. Why, even the line from Cape Horn touches close to these islands. This is the most remote island spot from any other land, and the cable is here. All the steamers that cross the Pacific must stop at Honolulu to report and to get orders."

RICH NATURAL RESOURCES.  
"And more than that, there are your natural resources of surpassing richness. You do not raise the bulk of the sugar of the world, but one of the greatest sugar industries of the world is here, and your methods are the most advanced and your soil the most productive. The climatic conditions are perfect, and you can build here the greatest sanitariums of the world for invalids who require an equable temperature and freedom from climatic rigors. This is even a better climate than that of Southern California, for you do not have the cold fogs nor the raw days that they do occasionally."

"Naturally, when this becomes more widely known, there will be a draw of tourists here. This tide is already setting in. There are many people now coming to Hawaii, and there will be more when people get over their terrors of a sea voyage, which after all is less to be feared here at most times than in the North Atlantic."

"I believe that the day is coming when there will be cheaper fares to Hawaii, when the round trip can be made for, say, seventy-five dollars—and then the people out of the middle west who are seeking for a milder climate in California will come a little further and slip over here. There can be no doubt that the great bulk of the American people do not know what we have in these islands. The tide of travel, among Americans who have wealth and leisure, is toward the old world now, and not out this way. When the larger knowledge is diffused among the masses, as it must be done by a number of men working toward the same end, this will be changed and you and I will live to see the tide turned."

"Why, even the Congress of the United States does not yet appreciate the larger possession, and we must explode some dynamite there to get them fitted to legislate for the whole broad country instead of for a small part of it. The leaders of thought, the men of knowledge, are in the minority as yet."

COLLEGE FOR INVALIDS.  
"When the tide turns this way, this would be an ideal place for the establishment of a great college for the education of children of feeble health who can not thrive in the more rigorous latitudes. Wealthy parents would be more than glad to avail themselves of a college of this character."

"Certainly I believe that there is a great future for these islands. I am becoming more firmly convinced of it every day. And this, bear in mind, is not an off-hand talk, made for any purpose. I have talked in this way, so far, to nobody else. These are conclusions forced upon me by the logic of the inevitable trend of existing conditions."

Bishop Hamilton will remain in Honolulu until about the middle of February, and during his stay will visit all the islands and look after his church interests if possible. He will certainly visit the big island and remain for some time at the volcano.

Friends of Nick Peterson who visited him at the Insane Asylum yesterday report him to be improving.



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# 1700 MEN ON STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1.)

cents per ton. They insist that Alex. plantation was paying 25 cents per ton and demanded the same. It is also demanded that the price of 25 cents per ton be paid for the weight of each car for trash be discontinued.

The strikers also wanted water and firewood delivered at their houses in outlying camps.

Another cause of discussion was the demand for reinstatement of two Japanese discharged on account of a dispute relative to a cane-stripping contract, the trouble having been settled before the present strike.

A. Ogilvie, the plantation policeman, stated in an Advertiser man yesterday, that he had not slept a wink for four nights on account of the trouble.

JAPS WELL-TREATED.

The Japanese at Waipahu appear to be exceedingly well-treated. Their quarters are roomy and comfortable and firewood is delivered to their homes while waterpipes run almost past their doors. "They'll want the plantation to chop their wood for them next," remarked a luna.

Consul Matsubara stated on Thursday that he had been unable to find out what real grounds his countrymen had for being dissatisfied.

Shortly after noon Consul Matsubara and Mr. Ozawa arrived at the office from the temple, which had been packed with Japanese all the morning.

HAWAIIANS MAN THE MILL.  
Matsubara bought no satisfactory news but rather the reverse. The Japanese not only refused to give in but made fresh though minor demands.

At 12:30 p. m. Manager Bull dispatched the consul to the strikers with word that the Japanese should come in immediately and be paid off. He said that the mill would be started up at 6 p. m. with a force of 60 or 70 natives if the Japanese workers were not at their posts at that time.

At 12:45 Manager Bull went to lunch at his residence and the police partook of solid refreshments in the Chinese restaurant.

The plantation store was closed, as a measure of precaution, at 11 a. m. yesterday.

About 2 p. m. Consul Matsubara came over to the office where a large crowd of Japanese was waiting. A conference between the consul and Manager Bull ensued in the course of which the consul stated that the strike leaders wished Mr. Bull to go over to the temple and talk to them personally.

Bull immediately acceded to this request but nothing definite came of it and at 2:50 p. m. the manager gave the strikers twenty minutes to get out in the field or be put out.

STRIKERS' TIME UP.

At 3:10 Manager Bull, Capt. Leslie and an Advertiser man went to the temple and told the strikers that time was up. The place was packed with Japanese and hundreds thronged the lanai and grounds.

Interpreter Mikki, speaking for the consul, said that time was not up. Matsubara wanted ten minutes more in which to finish his speech. He advised the Japanese to go to work.

His remarks were greeted by cries and discordant yells of disapproval.

Bull grew impatient when the consul showed no signs of desisting from talking and walked into the room.

"You know my terms," said he; "now go and get your money and get out or go to work. I am willing to agree on minor matters."

The strikers answered that, if the matter of the post-mortem were straightened out the men would probably go back and work.

"I don't want any probability," said Bull; "I've acted in good faith in this matter and will thoroughly investigate the post-mortem, in the presence of the press if so desired. I don't want to have any trouble and my feeling is most kindly, but if you neither go to work nor clear out there'll be trouble. Now, are you going to work?"

Mikki said he must first wait for an answer. Several men started to speak, the drift of their remarks being that the strikers wouldn't go to work until an investigation on the post-mortem had been held.

"We can't do it," replied the manager; "there is no one to conduct an investigation."

After a pause Bull asked to be allowed to say a few words.

A general chatter started. One man wanted to know why the post-mortem had been held.

Bull explained that the man had succumbed to a disease Dr. Hoffmann had not been able to diagnose and that an autopsy had accordingly been held in all good faith. The doctor admitted the autopsy, but was unaware that deceased had any friends.

"Now, for the last time, will you work or won't you?" demanded Bull. "If not, go and get your money."

There was no response and the manager left the temple. Mikki came out after him and said that the men would sidetrack the post-mortem question and argue a little matter of seed cane.

"I won't talk another word," said Bull, and walked away.

It appears that the Japs exhumed their post-mortemed countryman yesterday to satisfy themselves if he had been cut up. He was buried on Sunday afternoon by the plantation as no friends appeared to take charge of the funeral.

The Japanese Consul and Ozawa came over to the office at 4 p. m. and asked if the manager would pay any men off that night or put anyone to work who cared to go.

BULL'S FINAL WORD.

Bull answered that it was now too late to do either and added that if the men did not show up for work at 6 a. m. today they would be systematically dealt with and force used if necessary. He said that he was there to carry out the program of the directors and meant to do so. If there were not enough police to back him up he would bring down military if necessary.

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He particularly urged that no demonstration be made against 150 new Japanese who were going to arrive on the 5 o'clock train, having been landed yesterday from the S. S. Mongolla.

At 4:15 the temple was still packed with Japs, the manager being powerless to eject them on account of the place being Japanese territory as long as the consul remained on it.

The plan of the Japanese was evidently to corner the plantation by preventing cane being brought in to the mill last night.

Thirty-three natives had been secured last night, and at 6 o'clock this morning a gang of 60 will, it is expected, be at work.

It was stated at 5 p. m. yesterday that seven-tenths of the men were willing to go to work. The men owe debts all over the plantation and the others are said to be holding them back on this account.

Up to 7:45 nothing important had developed. The Japanese left the temple and went to their homes, knots of them standing in the neighborhood of the mill discussing the situation.

On account of the threatening aspect of the weather, the police will sleep in the office, which has been cleared to accommodate bedding.

New Japanese laborers who came off the Mongolla arrived at the camp about 7:30 p. m. No demonstration greeted their arrival and they were speedily quartered.

Head Luna Worthington stated last night that he expected the whole of the strikers to go to work at 6 o'clock this morning.

Deputy Sheriff Kalakela arrived from town at 6:30 p. m.

# PAYNE NOT SO BITTER.

(Continued from page 2.)

In referring to the case of Hawaii, I suppose from the gentleman's numerous visits to that island he discovered that the plantation owners have long since capitalized their duty, and that the Hawaiian plantations are capitalized at four to six times what they cost, and they are making less than three per cent, upon the cost of the plantation, but it is because of the enormous over-capitalization there.

Mr. Payne—The gentleman does not know any such thing, and that thing is denied by gentlemen whom I met there, with all the apparent candor of my friend from Wyoming.

Mr. Mondell—I happened to be in Hawaii at the time this process was going on.

Mr. Payne—Does the gentleman say sugar plantations in Hawaii were capitalized four to six times their cost?

Mr. Mondell—I was saying that I happened to be in the islands at the time when the bill passed making Hawaii a part of the United States, when the business of increasing the capital of Hawaiian sugar plantations was going on at a very rapid rate, and one plantation had its capital multiplied four times in less than two months.

Mr. Payne—Well, now, Mr. Chairman, it may have been true about one plantation. The gentleman may have been there. \* \* \* He may have been there and seen one thing of the kind done. But, of course, Mr. Chairman, one swallow does not make a summer. I believe the gentlemen who have lived there all these years have had an opportunity to know better than my friend from Wyoming on a single visit. I know that they know more than I did on one visit. I admit it for myself, and I am willing to acknowledge it for him.

# U.S. ATTORNEY BRECKONS FILES AN OBJECTION

"To quote me as reading 100 books on American history in a year, and then to make me put the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation in April is about the limit," said United States District Attorney Breckons on Fort street yesterday. "Your 'Little Talks' fellow wants to read up. It was Jefferson's birthday that I said came in April. The Emancipation Proclamation was signed in September."

# BOY CURED OF CROUP IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.

"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured our little four year old boy of croup in fifteen minutes. My wife and I have used this remedy in our family for the past five years, having tried many other kinds previous to that time and can say that we consider it far superior to any other—Frank Hellever, Ipava, Illinois, U. S. A. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii."

# NO SETTLEMENT YET.

(Continued from Page 2.)  
The translating, though with an very good grace.

BULL'S TALK.

At 11 o'clock Manager Bull told the contract men that if they did not go to work they would be paid off at the rate of \$15. The men demanded to receive \$18 per month, or day men's wages. The plantation could not pay more than what the contract called for. The manager told the men that it was up to them. If they wanted to go to work they could return and take up their labors as before and when the cane was harvested they would get all their money. He advised the men to think seriously before sacrificing so much money as was coming to them. He was even willing to pay them off a month after the cane was cut instead of making them wait three months, as has heretofore been the case.

JAPANESE SPEAKERS.

One of the speakers said that when the strike was called the Japanese did not intend to leave the plantation, but only to secure consideration of their claims and grievances. Instead of consideration they had been ordered to go. When other plantations ordered men to clear out, they paid at the rate of \$18.

This latter statement Manager Bull strenuously denied. He said occasionally it might have been done at Waipahu of the manager's own free will, but never in response to a demand.

A number of Japanese then spoke, the principal topics being stripping and seed cane, in both of which branches of work the men declared that they had grievances.

Manager Bull said that the thing must be decided at once without further argument and told the men that many of their minor demands would receive careful consideration with every prospect of satisfactory settlement from the standpoint of both employer and employee.

A show of hands was here called for to see how opinion stood in regard to the paying-off price of the contract men. The showing was unanimous in favor of the \$18 rate. They must be paid off at this rate, they insisted.

OIL ON THE WATERS.

Bull said that such an arrangement was out of the question as the directors had decided against it and it was out of his hands. He didn't want to order the men away and told them that they'd better go back to work or take the money that their contract called for. There would be no ill-feeling, he assured them, if they went back and resumed their contracts.

ANOTHER DELAY.

After more desultory talking, the men asked until 4 p. m. in which to consult with their friends. The manager said that this was too long and gave them until 3 o'clock.

"It won't be necessary to say a lot," said Bull, "just say 'all right,' and all hands come to work tomorrow morning."

The men retired to their camps and in the afternoon another lengthy but resultless discussion ensued. Nothing definite was done up to 7:30 p. m. and it looked like a case of "wait till tomorrow." No disorder occurred the whole day.

JAPS' TRYING METHODS.

Manager Bull is, of course, irritated at the mahope proceedings of the Japanese. One needs to have the patience of Job in dealing with them. Bull has treated the strikers with the greatest consideration since the trouble started, but their dilly-dallying methods are making him tired.

PAID AGITATORS.

The men, as a whole, appear to want to go back to work, but the paid agitators hold them back and as long as the strike fund continues to bulge in the bag, these pestiferous trouble-makers will continue to use their influence to prevent a settlement being effected.

LOTS OF WORK.

Everybody connected with the store and on the office staff are doing double tricks of work these days and Storekeeper Podmore has lost ten pounds of his never very considerable avoirdupois. The time-keepers and pay-off men hardly have time to eat on account of the extra pay-day.

CHILLINGWORTH'S MEDIATION.

The advice of C. F. Chillingworth and Maruyama was requested on account of their having settled a difficulty relating to contract work before the strike started. As a result two men were discharged by the plantation and one of the strikers' demands is that these men shall be taken back.

The men won their point in the dispute mentioned but the expense bill amounted to \$120, which sum was collected.

The concessions which Chillingworth and Maruyama are endeavoring to obtain are that a damage suit shall be brought against Dr. Hoffmann, that the \$120 expense money collected to defray the cost of settlement of the contract dispute be refunded and that the discharged men shall be reinstated. There are other minor concessions talked of, but these mentioned are the most important.

POLICE RETURN.

Sheriff Brown and the foot police returned by the 7 p. m. train. The mounted patrolmen remain at Waipahu under Captain Leslie.

It appears that the last attempt at negotiations were conducted through Manager Bull and a Japanese priest. At 11 o'clock the strikers were still arguing the various points among themselves.

SMALL CONCESSIONS.

Manager Bull has agreed to allow the contract men for cane-tops used for seed and also concedes a point relating to a little later start of work in the morning.

George Corry, formerly stenographer at the U. S. immigrant station, has received his commission as one of the regularly appointed inspectors at the Honolulu station. Mr. Corry has been here about two years and his promotion comes as a source of gratification to his many friends.

Governor Carter has purchased the newest Model 1906 White steam automobile of von Hamm-Young Co. The Governor and Mrs. Carter and others were driven in the machine to Haleiwa on Saturday by Harry Wilder. The trip was made in about two hours.

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